

Mrs. Mac Anderson of Monterey. The 62-year-old picture contains handwritten identification of the ladies in the buggies as

Show was held in the area now occupied by the Highland County Health Department and Rescue Squad buildings.

Bath, Highland to Grow, Study Says

The populations of both Bath and Highland counties will increase slightly by the year 2000, according to a study released last week by the Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission.

This forecast runs counter to most projections, which predict further population declines for the two counties by the end of the century. Both Bath and Highland have traditionally decreasing populations.

The study, a copy of which was made available to The Recorder, projects a population gain of 1,286 for Bath County, from the 3,282 figure posted in the 1970 Census to 4,568 by the year 2000.

The population of Highland is projected to increase from 2,329 in 1970 to 3,140 in 2000, for a gain of 811.

Broken down by five-year increments, the study projects Bath's population to be 5,698 in 1975, 5,722 in 1980, 5,996 in 1985, 6,229 in 1990, 6,504 in 1995 and 6,788 in 2000. This would indicate a stabilization of population, followed by a gradual reversal of traditional population decline.

A similar forecast is made for Highland. The study puts Highland's population at 2,506 in 1975, 2,702 in 1980, 2,804 in 1985, 2,924 in 1990, 3,025 in 1995 and 3,140 in 2000.

Even should these projections be borne out by fact, the populations of both counties by the year 2000 would still fall well below

their peak populations. Bath's population reached a peak of 8,137 in 1930 and has since fallen steadily. Highland in 1900 contained 5,647 persons; since that time, the population has been in constant decline, with one exception.

Bath's population in 1970 was 403 less than the figure in 1900, while Highland in 1970 had 3,118 fewer persons than it had 70 years before. Expressed in percentage figures, Bath's population declined 7.2 percent and Highland's fell off 55.2 percent from 1900 to 1970.

The study suggests that the downward trend in population in both counties may be leveling off, with a reversal of the existing trend possible. It cites the fact that Bath's population fell off only 2.7 percent between 1960 and 1970, against a 15.3 percent decrease during the previous decade.

To the contrary, Highland experienced its highest decrease during the '60s, losing 692 persons for a 21.5 percent decline—the most drastic in the state.

However, the study projects that "Highland County will soon stabilize its population and experience a reversal of the existing trend. This assumption is based on the construction of new recreational sites, and other developments, that are being considered for the County and which will hopefully improve its sagging economic base."

Population patterns for the two counties were quite different until about 1930, the study shows. A decreasing population in Bath during the 1910's became an increasing one in the '20's, as the county experienced a 27.4 percent increase for a population gain of nearly 2,000 persons. Since 1930, however, Bath has been losing population.

On the other hand, Highland has steadily declined in population since 1900 except during the '20's when the county's population grew by 7.7 percent for a gain of 350 persons.

The study further states that in Bath County, positive population gains were made only in those age groups over 55 and from 25 to 34 years, while in Highland, the only gain was made in the 55-to-64 age group, while other age groups showing decreases with the highest decrease being 59.4 percent for persons under the age of 5.

Bath is the only county, with the exception of Rockbridge, in the planning district having more males than females in its population, while in Highland, females outnumber males 50.6 percent to 49.4 percent.

Otter is the most durable of American Furs.

The bear-like giant panda is really a raccoon!

Hot Springs Firemen Called to Lumber Yard

WARM SPRINGS - The Hot Springs Volunteer Fire Co. answered a call about 6 p.m. Friday at the Dixon Lumber Co.'s loading tower behind the lumber mill off Rt. 39 west of Warm Springs.

Damage was limited to the tower's roof. Three trucks and a Hot Springs Rescue Squad vehicle were dispatched to the scene of the fire.

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Recorder

Virginia 24465, Thursday, October 5, 1972

**Residents Urge
Kindergarten
At Millboro**

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For Airpor**

WARM SPRINGS - The Bath

Bath Supervisors Will Consider Zoning Law

WARM SPRINGS - It appears that the proposed zoning ordinance for Bath County, which was tabled since the commission planning commission presented their draft to the board of supervisors in January 1968, is to be revived.

In a workshop session Monday night with the planners, the supervisors agreed to study the ordinance anew and to put it in a form that can be presented to county residents in public meetings throughout the county where any action is taken to adopt it.

The need for public meetings was stressed by planning commission members, who said the public is misinformed as to the purpose of the proposed law and should have an opportunity to find out what it really means. Two members of the board of supervisors said Monday night that as things now stand, they aren't too sure they want a zoning ordinance for Bath.

Supervisor Charles A. Lowman Jr. of Millboro District said he wanted the question put to a referendum. He said that "85 to 90 percent of the people in Millboro District are against (the ordinance). I'll go along with your zoning the western side (of Warm Springs Mountain), but leave us alone. I don't really see the advantage (of zoning). Why put more controls on people?"

The question of a zoning ordinance, Mr. Lowman said, is a "hot issue."

Supervisor Stuart L. Hall of Williamsville District said he would agree to the public meetings but added, "I can't sell something I don't believe in. There's nothing (in the proposed ordinance) I want. If we can make people conform to our trail-

er and subdivision ordinances, then we don't need (a zoning ordinance)."

A.H. Cauley, chairman of the planning commission, countered by asking, "Do you want someone from Richmond to run it down your throat? That's what they'll do if we don't pass (a zoning ordinance) ourselves."

Supervisor Chairman Roy M. Cleek said he felt a zoning ordinance is needed because of the population influx that could result if Virginia Electric and Power Co. decided to build its pumped storage project on Bark and Little Bark creeks north of Mountain Grove.

"The only way I see is to take charge of things before this happens," he said, noting that "I think now we maybe should have pursued (the zoning law) further at that time (when it was presented in 1968)."

Mr. Cleek added that "there's no doubt about it -- we all realize now we're going to have to do something. We're going to have to have some kind of ordinance to protect Bath County from what might happen."

Supervisor Vice Chairman Norman T. May Sr. remarked; "I think we as a board fell a little short on this. The planning commission did a thorough job and we just let it sit." Mr. Cleek added, "We've dilly-dallied over this for a long, long time."

Mr. Cauley said the proposed ordinance is a "pretty mild ordinance by statewide standards." It would divide the county into five districts -- agriculture limited, agricultural general, residential limited, business general and industrial limited -- with the agricultural districts covering 90 percent of the county and the residential, business and industrial districts primarily in the Warm Springs Valley.

Clarence F. McMullen, a member of the planning commission, thinks a zoning

Hereford Calves
Bring Good

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Clarence F. McMullen, a mem-
ber of the planning commission,
said, "most people think a zoning
ordinance will strangle them. It
won't. But to explain it to them,
we're going to have to take the
land use map (which shows how

(Continued on page 2)

Hereford Calves Bring Good Prices Tuesday

MONTEREY - The annual Here-
ford sale Tuesday at Monterey
Livestock Sales, Inc., saw pri-
ces climb over those realized

BATH SUPERVISORS

(Continued from Page 1)

the county is divided into districts) and show it to the people in the county.”

Mr. McMullen further stated that “zoning is a bad word to a lot of people and we’re going to have to redefine it.” It would be “very unfair to call a referendum,” he said, because people don’t know what it’s all about.”

Supervisor John M. Trimble said he felt a zoning ordinance would “place a restriction on somebody coming in and doing something detrimental. The way things are now, people can come in and ruin the value of our land. The ordinance is protecting what we have now.”

“The people aren’t against zoning,” said Mr. May. “They want to know what it’s about and now it’s going to affect them.”

Highlanders Say 'No' to Wilderness

MONTEREY - In many respects, last Wednesday night's public listening session on the future of Laurel Fork was a repeat performance of an earlier forum held last May.

Then, Highland residents, particularly those from the Blue Grass area, said they liked the way the U.S. Forest Service has been managing the area and registered strong opposition to its designation as a wilderness area. Conversely, conservation groups urged the designation of Laurel Fork as a wilderness area to protect its unusual scenic beauty from exploitation and pollution.

Things weren't much different Wednesday night, as about 150 persons jammed into the circuit courtroom at the Highland County Courthouse for the listening session held by the Forest Service to gather public opinion of five alternatives proposed for the future management of the 17,429-acre tract of National Forest and privately-owned land in northwestern Highland and southwestern Pendleton County, W.Va.

Discussion, by and large, swirled around alternate three, which combined multiple land use management with the classification of the central 8,100-acre portion of the Laurel Fork unit as a modified wilderness zone. The conservationists urged that this alternate be adopted, with the wilderness zone to be expanded if possible, while Highland residents said they didn't want any part of it.

Instead, the Highlanders who spoke said they would like to see alternatives one or two - or a combination thereof - adopted. Alternate one proposes continued multiple use management, while alternate two combines preservation of scenic strips along trails and streams with multiple use management for the balance of the area.

They also said they could live with the other two alternates proposed - alternate four, which

stresses maximum timber production combined with multiple use practices, and alternate five, which stresses maximum game production combined with multiple use practices.

But Highland residents last Wednesday night - as in May - gave a resounding "no" to the wilderness or wild area concept proposed in alternate three. Laurel Fork has been named in several bills before Congress to be included in a proposed system of wilderness areas for the East.

What got the Highlanders' dander up was the inclusion of privately-owned land atop Middle Mountain known as the "Stamp" in the area proposed under alternate three for a wilderness zone.

(Continued on page 13)

Boy, 12, Seriously Hurt in Wreck On Logging Road

HEADWATERS - An 11-year-old Maryland boy was critically injured when a truck in which he was riding slipped off the road and turned over on Shenandoah Mountain southeast of here about 4 p.m. Saturday.

John Edward Jewell, 11, of Hyattsville, Md., was taken by the Highland County Rescue Squad to Kings Daughters Hospital in Staunton and was transferred to University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville for treatment for severe head injuries, possible concussion and other injuries.

Three other persons, including the driver of the vehicle, were injured in the accident.

Darrell Gray, 18, a student at Columbia Union College, suffered a bruised kidney and back, and Mrs. Fenton Froom of Silver Springs, Md., suffered a broken left arm, bruises and contusions. Both were taken to KDH by rescue squadsmen, who were assisted by Bobby McCray of McDowell and his four-wheel-drive vehicle in removing the victims and transporting them to the hospital.

The driver, Lester B. Harris of Takoma Park, Md., was treated (Continued on Page 7)

Rainfall Heavy Last Thursday

Heavy rains, accompanied by some thunder and lightning, swept down on Bath and Highland counties last Thursday.



HOT SPRINGS IN 1897 is depicted in this panoramic view. Of prime interest is the old Homestead building, portions of which dated back to the early 1800's, which was destroyed by fire in 1901 and was rebuilt on its old foundations. Not destroyed by the fire and still standing are the Bath House (right center) and the Casino building. Hot Springs was a growing little village in 1897, the railroad having come in a few years before and the subsequent development of The Homestead into a major resort. A number of present-day landmarks in Hot Springs can

still be spotted, including Malvern Hall (far left, the Virginia House (partly obscured by the west wing of The Homestead), and the frame building at the corner now housing the Village Craft Shop and professional offices. On magnification, the picture shows a train snaking out of Hot Springs, a scene which may not be had much longer, as the C&O is seeking to abandon its line into Hot Springs. This photo is on display at the Bath County Historical Society's museum on Courthouse Square in Warm Springs, open 3-5 p. m. Fridays and Saturdays.

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public libraries to

Thursday morning

Photos Unflattering, Planners Say

Highland to Send Back Comprehensive Plan

MONTEREY - The Highland County Planning Commission isn't too happy with the image they feel the Division of State Planning gave the county in its publication of Highland's comprehensive plan.

In fact, the planners are so displeased with the product that they voted unanimously Monday night to send all copies of the plan back to Richmond, with one copy going to Gov. Linwood Holton.

Austin L. Shepherd, secretary of the planning commission, said the planners' objection is not to the plan itself, which was drawn up by the county planners with the help of the Division of State Planning, but to the photographs taken by the state to illustrate it.

The photos, apparently taken in early March, do not depict Highland as it really is, he contended. Typical of these photos, he said, is one taken of a Highland County church no longer in use. "The

photographer must have lain on his stomach to get all the weeds" sprouting up in front of the old church, Mr. Shepherd said.

The picture portfolio is captioned "Highland County - 'Switzerland of Virginia,'" he said.

"But rather than the Switzerland of Virginia, those photos make us look like the number one poverty pocket of the Appalachians," Mr. Shepherd remarked.

"We're not a poverty pocket. We're one of the most beautiful potential recreation areas in the East, but the pictures don't show that."

"There isn't one-tenth of one percent of Highland County that looks the way it does in those photos," he said.

Highland's planners are asking the Division of State Planning to take the pictures over again. "We want them to depict Highland County as it really is," Mr. Shepherd said.

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Voting With Privacy, Without Fisticuffs Only Fairly Recent

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WASHINGTON - Voting in American elections once was a nearly art that sometimes required self-defense. The 85 million citizens expected to go to the polls Nov. 7 will ballot in privacy and on the same day. It wasn't always so, the National Geographic Society says. Voice voting was widespread in American colonies and continued in some states after the Revolution. Men gathered at a polling place and announced their choices aloud to an election judge, a bullying crowd greeted the noisy public vote was replaced in New York State by a secret ballot in 1852, but privacy was discarded the following year on the ground that it "infringed the manliness and independence of the laboring man. Secret voting in national elections became Federal law in 1875, but Kentucky held State elections by voice until 1891.

early as 1634 in Massachusetts. But these and later ballots were unofficial and provided by the voter himself, and were not necessarily marked in secret.

When ballots increased in size, political parties printed them for the convenience of their supporters. Each party produced its ballot on distinctively colored paper so poll watchers could see at a glance whether the party faithful were indeed faithful.

So many varieties, shapes, and colors of paper ballots were used - often to deceive - that the United States went all the way to Australia for a new system. It borrowed the Australian ballot, an honest listing of candidates, officially printed, and intended to be secretly marked.

"Kangaroo voting," as it was first called, was adopted by Louisville, Kentucky, and Massachusetts in 1888, then by New York, Michigan, and other states. However, ballot reform came only after election day uniformity.

Originally, each state could fix its own presidential election day so long as it fell at least 34 days before the first Wednesday in December, the date presidential electors met.

Lack of uniformity led to scandals such as "pipe-laying" - the practice of sending political gangs across state lines to vote more than once on the different election days.

In 1845, Congress passed a law setting the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as presidential election day. November was selected as the most acceptable month.

"Harvesting is over then, and winter has not yet made the roads impassable," said Ohio Congressman Alexander Duncan in writing the 1845 law.

It was felt that election day shouldn't be the first of November because businessmen like to make out accounts that day. Public sentiment was against Sunday voting. Monday was ruled out because many persons lived

a day's journey from polling places and objected to Sunday travel. Thus the present election day was chosen. It never falls on the first nor later than Nov. 8.

Bath BPW Club Hosts District Meet

HOT SPRINGS - The Bath County Business and Professional Women's Club recently hosted the District III meeting of the Virginia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Valley View Inn here.

District III consists of clubs from Bath County, Covington, Clifton Forge and Lexington. The business session was conducted by Mrs. Nancy Lushbaugh, vice director of the district. Mrs. Doris Young, president of the Virginia Federation, delivered the keynote address.

The Bath County High School Ensemble, under the direction of Mrs. Brenda Burtner, presented a musical selection consisting of "Windy", "Feelin' Groovy", "I Don't Know How to Love Him" and "Sing Out, Sweet Land."

Ensemble members participating were Beth Fry, Ginger Wygal, Debbie Wright, Linda Gwin, Janet Cardwell, Wade Wingfield, Joey Gram and Dean Clifton.

Also, recently, the Bath BPW entertained teachers in county public schools at a reception at St. Luke's Parish House.

Apply Early for SS Number

People getting a social security number for the first time should apply at least a month before they'll need it, according to Gerald Fawley, Social Security District Manager in Staunton.

"Applications from people who don't recall having had a social security number before generally are screened to make sure a second number isn't issued to the same person," Fawley said.

"Screening takes time, so apply for your social security number early and you'll have it when you need it -- when you get a job covered by social security," he

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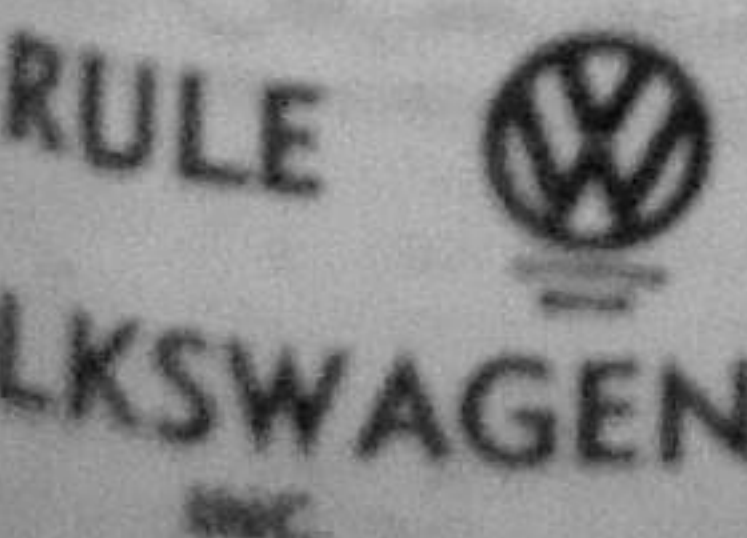
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Zoning Wrong Word, They Say

Bath Chamber to Support 'Future Planning' for County

MILLBORO - Zoning is a dirty word to many people, mainly because they don't know its real meaning, The Bath County Chamber of Commerce has concluded.

So, in an effort to convey the real meaning of "zoning," the Chamber has decided to call it "future planning."

"Zoning sets up kind of a resistance nobody seems to like," Chamber President M.L. Dalton remarked at Monday night's

meeting of the Chamber at Fairview Community Center west of here.

"It's not to keep people from doing something they want to do, but its to protect people from having someone else do something they don't want done," Mr. Dalton said.

Last month, the Bath County Board of Supervisors agreed to work anew toward enacting a zoning ordinance for the county.

Work toward this end has been in abeyance since January 1968, when the supervisors tabled a proposed ordinance submitted by the Bath County Planning Commission.

Mr. Dalton said Monday night he is for a "future planning" ordinance and hopes all Chambers members will support it.

"We need it and we need it right now," he said, pointing to such developments as Gristmill Square in Warm Springs and the new multi-million dollar addition to The Homestead as signs that "Bath County will be booming overnight."

Also he mentioned, such projects as the Gathright Dam and Virginia Electric and Power Co.'s proposed pumped storage project on Back Creek will change, perhaps radically, the present complexion of Bath County.

Chamber Secretary Clarence F. McMullen, who is also a member of the planning commission, said a program should be started to educate county residents as to the true meaning of zoning or "future planning."

(Continued on Page 7)

Toll-Free Calling Soon In Wide Area of Bath

MILLBORO - In about another month, toll-free calling will prevail throughout much of Bath County.

That's when work is expected to be completed on converting the Mountain Grove-Williamsville Telephone Co.'s system to all private lines, Paul A. Cunningham, the company's general manager, told a dinner meeting of the Bath County Chamber of Commerce Monday night.

The conversion of MG W Telephone's McDowell, Mountain Grove and McClung exchanges has been completed, and conversion of the Williamsville exchange will be completed in about a month, he said.

The conversion is being financed by a loan from the Rural Electric Administration, with which MG-W Telephone is affiliated.

When the conversion is finished, subscribers of the Virginia Hot Springs, Inc., telephone system serving the Warm Springs Valley will be able to place toll-

free calls to MG-W Telephone subscribers on the McClung and Williamsville exchanges, and MG-W Telephone subscribers can do likewise, Mr. Cunningham said. Toll calling between the Mountain Grove exchange and other telephone exchanges in Bath County will continue for the time being, he added.

What this means is that there will now be toll-free calling throughout Bath County except for the Mountain Grove exchange, the area around Millboro served by C&P Telephone, and the area along the Cowpasture River on Rt. 42 and in the extreme southern part of the county served by the Clifton Forge Waynesboro Telephone Co., Mr. Cunningham said.

Also, he noted, subscribers on MG W Telephone's McDowell exchange in Highland County will be able to place toll free calls to the Williamsville exchange and vice versa.

Rape Charge Dismissed in Bath Court

WARM SPRINGS - A charge of rape against Hugh Allen Corbett of Mustoe was dismissed by Judge Duncan M. Byrd Jr. following a preliminary hearing Wednesday morning in Bath County Court.

Bath Board Still Mulls Over Landfill Use Fee

WARM SPRINGS - Bath County's supervisors are still trying to find a way to pay the costs of operating the Hot Springs landfill.

They met Tuesday afternoon with some of whom they thought might be the larger users of the county-operated facility, but they were told by the businesses that they aren't using the landfill as much as the supervisors think and, if the county is to assess business places for using the landfill, they should assess all county businesses and not just the larger ones.

"We don't make any big contributions to the landfill," said A.H. Cauley, general manager of the BARC Electric Cooperative, one of the 10 businesses given a tentative assessment for landfill use.

Malcolm Hirsh, president of Bacova Guild, Ltd., also tagged by the county as a possible heavy user, said the same thing. He explained that the firm collects trash for 40 homes in Bacova and hauls it to the landfill, but very little of the trash brought to the landfill comes from the plant.

This is because Bacova Guild incinerates all its trash, mostly fiberglass and resin, he said.

"We're willing to pay our share to maintain the landfill but our use of the landfill is negligible," Mr. Hirsh commented.

Carmi B. Neff, operator of the Hillcrest Motel south of Hot Springs, asked, "How much trash do you leave in a motel?" The

county's inns and motels had been included in the supervisors list of possible heavy users.

"Inns and motels don't throw out all that much trash," he said. "Why not assess service stations? They have a lot of tires and oil cans to throw away."

Mr. Neff said he is "willing to pay my fair share provided every other business dumping trash at the landfill pays their part."

County Clerk W. Claude Dodson read a letter from H. Coleman Myers, general manager of the Jane Colby plant near Millboro, stating that the plant now has a contract with a commercial operator to dispose of trash.

Vice chairman Norman T. May Sr. said he felt the landfill should be operated through taxation, with revenue sharing money due the county to be used to operate the landfill, and "forget about assessing businesses."

(Continued on Page 7)

The Old Timer



"The difference between an optimist and a pessimist is that the latter is better informed."

... as the late E. D. Swecker of Blue Grass. The man next to him is said to be the late Webster Marshall. The pic-

Spotlight Falls on Ancient Art Of Patchwork Needlework Crafts

BLACKSBURG - Patchwork is as old as needles. Archaeologists have traced mosaic patchwork in silk and brocade to ancient China traders. In the middle ages, crusaders carried banner of "applied work" into battle.

Church hangings and vestments were done in patchwork. There was even a reference to a patchwork bedcover in an early French poem.

While the early history of patchwork is sketchy, Katherine L. Habel, assistant professor of clothing, textiles, and related art at Virginia Tech and an Extension specialist in home furnishings, reported that, American writers have built a more complete record. We can trace patchwork from the first settlers in New England - the thrifty pioneers who brought the techniques and patterns with them to the new world.

"We Americans are especially keen on pattern names - their origins, migration and name changes. A single pattern may go by different names, changing with locality and passage of time. Pattern names, such as Glittering Star and Four Leaf Clover, came from observing nature. From a husband's occupation came the name Railroad. Other names related to religion, politics, hopes and dreams.

"Some pattern names are cynical (Old Maid's Puzzle), some inspiring (Hope of Hartford)," said Miss Habel.

Sometimes a young woman would begin a patchwork quilt when she was married, starting it

with pieces from her wedding dress, and adding pieces from all her children's clothes. After many years of saving and stitching, she could hold her family's history in her hands.

In the same way, a mother often started a quilt for her daughter, collecting a piece from every dress she wore, beginning with the first garment and ending with the wedding dress. Such a bridal gift carried warmth far beyond the weight of the quilt; a custom worth rejuvenating, Miss Habel recommended.

A knowledge of fashion history helps experts date antique quilts.

Quilting sounds so historic one may think it has to be done by hand. Not so; according to Miss Habel quilting may also be done using a sewing machine. With the special attachments available, accurate straightline quilting can be done and floral and scroll outlines can be stitched.

Now is the time to get out the fabric swatches or colored papers, cut a pile of squares and triangles and fit them together in varying combinations. This will be Mary's, Susan's or Jenny's delight - a new patchwork pattern.

Miss Habel recommended that homemakers seeking outlets for their creative talents seriously consider patchwork needlecraft. "How to do it" information may be obtained by contacting a local Virginia Tech Extension office.

In a recent memorandum for advertisers, U.S. News and World Report said: "Time is the single most important commodity of all. How you use it, spend it, waste it, save it, lose it, or squander it is sometimes a matter of choice and sometimes not... it is the one bank account into which you can never make a deposit."

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2 p. m. and 6:30 to 8 p. m.

SEAFOOD—STEAKS

6:30 to 8 p. m.

SEAFOOD—STEAKS

WEDNESDAY NIGHT ONLY

5 p. m.

ROASTED CHICKEN

ALL YOU CAN EAT—

Warm Springs Garage

AUTO REPAIRING
AND WELDING



THIS EARLY 1900'S PHOTO by Archie Suddarth shows his brother, Dr. Floyd Suddarth, in the buggy, with Don Sullenberger Sr. standing on the porch of the house in Monterey that housed the Suddarth studio. The house is diagonally across from the Masonic Lodge building in Monterey and is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Meade Stephenson. The house, according to recollections of Mrs. Mollie Mauzy Myers, now of Kensington, Md., was built by a Mr. and Mrs. Shelton for a "pay" school, teaching Latin and the Classics, as well as other sub-

jects to young men. The house has a large window on the upper story for classroom light and was later used by Photographer Suddarth for his studio, but has since been changed. Mr. Sullenberger, a Monterey merchant, was the father of Don, Joe and Lynn Sullenberger, who are residents of Highland. Dr. Suddarth was also a native of Highland, received his medical degree from the University of Virginia, and practiced at Williamsville in Bath County for a number of years.

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“A HISTORY OF HIGHLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA”

By Owen G. Morton

Reprint of the Original

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Monterey, Virginia

A Highlander's View of the Civil War

...engineer at Box 940, Verona, Va. 24482, on or before Dec. 20.

...like their neighbors to the north and west in what is now Highland and Bath counties cast their lot with the Confederacy when Virginia voted to secede from the Union in April 1861.

The reasons for this were several. As the late Oren G. Morison wrote in his "History of Highland County":

(Highland) was Unionist from the Southern viewpoint. Secession was not in favor. Nine-tenths of the people were white, and the organization of society was more Northern than Southern. Yet the general sentiment was Southern. The river bottoms were largely owned by a wealthy and influential class of slave holders. The com-

mercial outlets were eastward, where the distinctive Southern feeling was still more pronounced..."

So it was that Osborne Wilson, like many other young (and not so young) men from the two mountain counties, did what he felt to be his patriotic duty and enlisted in the Confederate Army.

When he enlisted, he was "young, strong, hopeful, and ready for the fray." Three years later, he had seen enough that he would feel compelled to write in his diary, "I hope and pray that this cruel war may be over." These words were penned while he was recovering from battle wounds, and he had not seen his native Highland County in about two years.

Sergeant Wilson kept a diary of his war years, from which Professor Morton drew extracts for use in his "History." More than 100 years later, the diary reflects the shifting mood of a soldier caught in a war that, in retrospect, was needless and wasteful.

He enlisted on May 11, 1861. "After early breakfast," he wrote, "get on mare, go to S.C. Slaven's, and wait for volunteers to come. They came bearing the Secession flag. We ride slowly to get to town at 10 a.m. Much log-rolling for officers. Mr. Myers makes a very appropriate speech after his election. W. Hull reads the papers on which are the names of the ladies who agree to make the uniforms.

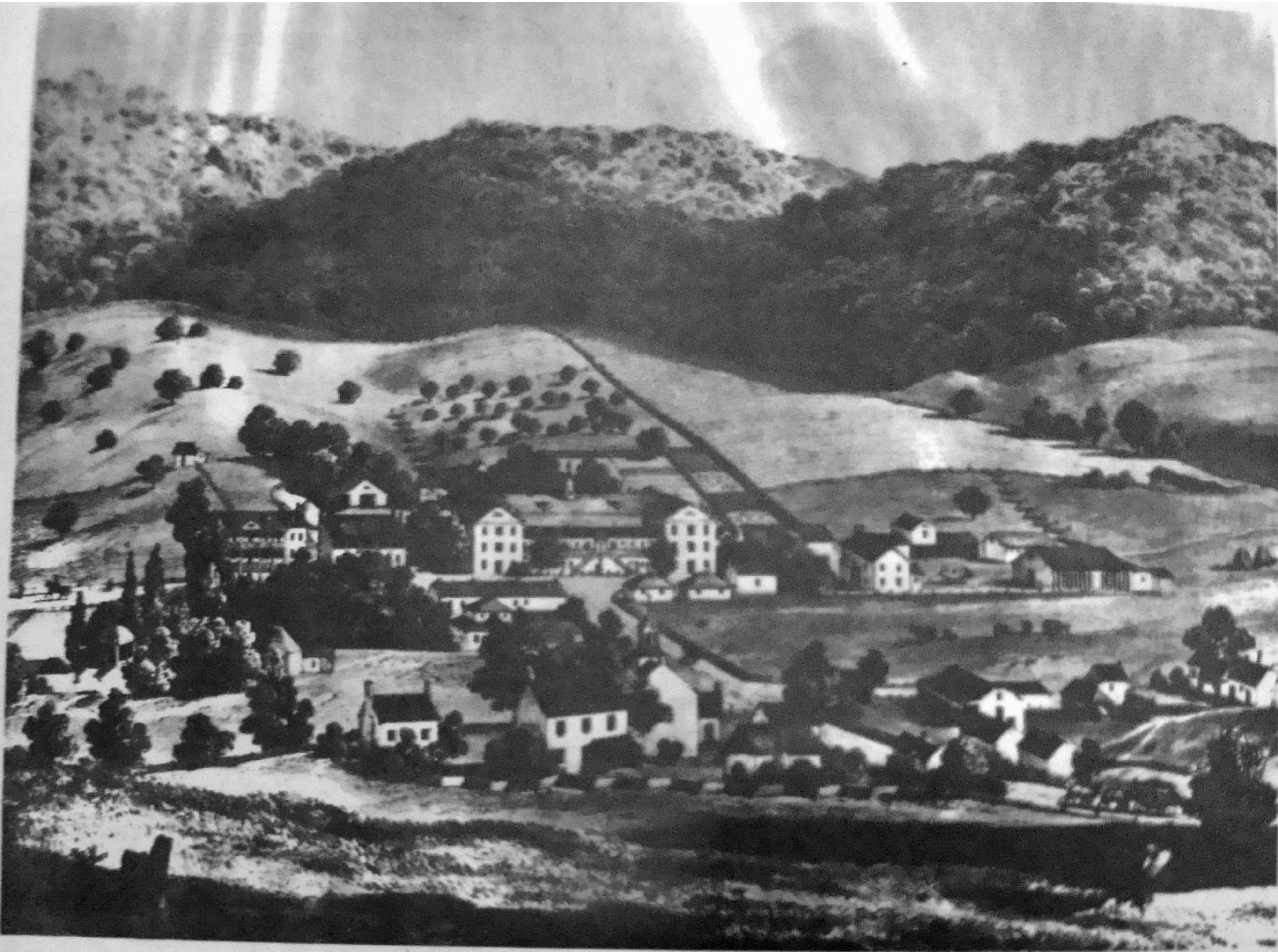
Cheers were given then. Dinner gratis to volunteers."

The entry for May 17 struck a pensive note. "Got to Monterey in the forenoon, ready to be mustered in. We left our fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, sweethearts, and kind friends with sadness and grief we had not experienced before. Still we were young, strong, hopeful, and ready for the fray. We did not stop to count the cost."

The next day, Sergeant Wilson and comrades marched westward, to the "immense cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs." A note of foreboding, when "James Whitelaw brought word of an insurrection of negroes about Williamsville," this

(Continued on page 12)

In an pickup G. A. recel a sin p.m. miles on R No car on 1 mile hicle 29, dam Cha town



THE HEYDAY AND SUBSEQUENT DECLINE of the old Warm Springs Hotel is illustrated in these two old pictures provided by the Bath County Historical Society. The picture above is taken from a lithograph in the 1857 Bayer Album of Virginia and is from the collection of Mrs. O. R. Randolph of Warm Springs and Charlottesville. It depicts Warm Springs when it was one of the leading resorts of the South, with its large, rambling hotel that occupies the dominant position in the picture. The Men's Pool, in the lower left-hand corner, is still standing and in operation. Also very much a part of the Warm

Springs scene is the old Bath County Courthouse, whose cupola can be seen in the foreground—it, and the jail building next door, now house the Warm Springs Inn. The rare photo below, which comes from the collection of Mrs. Ralph E. Helmintoller of Hot Springs, shows the Warm Springs Hotel as it looked shortly before being torn down in the mid-1920's. Somehow, it seems a less imposing place than in the 1857 lithograph. The car parked in front of the old hotel building helps date the photo.

Zoning Is Argued In Bath

WARM SPRINGS - Bath County's supervisors met Tuesday night to discuss the proposed zoning ordinance for the county but were able to accomplish little.

This was because Supervisor Stuart L. Hall of Williamsville District refused to discuss the specific sections of the ordinance itself, instead monopolizing the meeting to voice his opposition to any kind of zoning for Bath.

He contended that "nobody in my district is interested" in zoning, adding that "only fat cats who want to isolate themselves" want zoning and that "the young fellow hasn't got a chance."

Turning to M.G. O'Farrell, a member of the county planning commission that drafted the ordinance, Mr. Hall said, "Why do you or any other individual think you have the right to tell me what to do with my property?"

"If progress is going to be made, you've got to think about your neighbor," Mr. O'Farrell replied, adding that zoning is necessary so "people don't go around trying to destroy the beauty of Bath County," he said.

Chairman Roy M. Cleek, not-